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THE ELECTORAL BILL

ARRANGING FOR ITS OPERATION.

GEN, GRANT TO NIGN THE BILL TO-DAY-ENGAGE-MENTS OF COUNSEL-REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN A HOUSE CAUCUS.

The Electoral bill was taken to the President on Saturday, but too late to receive his signature, as he was obliged to go to Baltimore. The President has prepared a message approving the bill, and will sign the latter today. The Republicans of the House have nominated Gen. Garfield and Mr. Hoar as members of the Commission. William M. Evarts and Stanley Matthews have been engaged as counsel by the Republicans. It is

THE BILL TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY. GEN. GRANT PREPARING A SPECIAL MESSAGE ON THE SUBJECT-SOME OF HIS EXPRESSIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- Senator Conover, Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, went to the Executive Mansion yesterday with the Compromise Electoral bill immediately after its signature by Mr. Ferry, President of the Senate. The President had waited for it as long as possible without missing a train which he had engaged to take to Baltimere, and was gone before the arrival of Mr. Conover. The bill will be presented to him however to-morrow, and before noon it will become a law. Immediately after luncheon to-day the President returned to the Executive office and wrote a message, which he will submit to Congress to-morrow with his approval of the bill. This message is not designed to give an explanation of the grounds upon which the bill receives the Executive approval, but to set forth Gen. Grant's belief in its eminent prepriety in view of the complicated condition of the Presidential question. The President has received numerous letters from gentlemen of prominence and influence reminding him that it is his duty to interpose his veto power as a means of defeating the bill. Many of them urge that the present is a trying hour of danger, and that he should step forward, as on previous occasions of emergency, to stay a radical invasion of the letter and spirit of

The President said to-day that in one respect so features of the bill might be regarded as stretching the Constitution. But he added, "I consider it in its essential particulars as within the scope of the Constitution, Congress, which has the power to legislate as to the matter of details, has agreed to abide by the decision of the tribunal, unless the two houses unite in overruling it, therefore making the acts of the tribunal their own acts and covering by their responsibility whatever is done in the premises, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution," The message will urge that under existing circumstances the plan of a competent tribunal, such as is provided by this bill for the consideration and determination of doubtful questions is a judicious one, which will of necessity command the confidence of the people, whatever may be the results growing out of its decisions. To use the President's own language: "The person who through the decisions of this tribunal shall be declared elected President of the United States can feel that he is justly entitled to its powers, honors, and emoltments; whereas, on the other hand, if he could secure the office through the existing crude forms of legislation and many of the pecuhar circumstances attending his election, he would be in an office of executive authority without power and without respect. He would be there with at least the odium if not the reality of fraud, and would not have the support and confidence of the country. Therefore with the intermediary judgments of the tribunal upon questions of controversy it matters not whether Gov. Hayes or Gov. Tilden be declared elected. The one so declared would have the assurance to himself that he is the Chief Magistrate of the entire Union and of all the people." He says that "when you get outside of the politicians and welfare and prosperity of the country, you find that they are in favor of the measure. They do not care se much about constitutional forms when the peace and honor of the country are at stake."

The President will sign the bill just as soon as presented to him. The question of the Presidency will then, at the time designated, go before a tribunal warranted by the Constitution and sanctioned by formal enactment of Congress. As to the result, it rests with that tribunal to exercise the grave powers entrusted to it with wisdom, judgment, and integrity, so that the whole country may approve and applaud their verdict.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. AN EXCITING CONTEST BETWEEN THE OPPONENTS

AND FRIENDS OF COMPROMISE-THE FORMER VERS THEIR MINDS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 28.-The Republican Representatives in their cancus vesterday morning elected Gen. Garfield and George F. Hour as the Republican members of the House branch of the tripartite electoral tribunal. This result was not accomplished without considerable discord and the manifestation of very bitter feeling on the part of those Republicans who voted against the Compromise bill toward those who supported it. The attendance upon the caucus was full. The only point of controversy was on the question whether both of the Republicans should be selected from that branch of the party which opposed the bill, or whether those who supported it should have representation. A few of the latter thought that the two Republican members of the commission should be Mr. Hear and Mr. McCrary, who had assisted in framing the bill and had supported it. But in view of the fact that twice as many Republicans voted against the bill as voted for it, it was finally conon all sides that both classes of opinions should be represented on the commission by their

principal exponents.

The choice of Gen. Garfield to represent the oppo sition as its leader was eminently appropriate, and was made unanimous. Gen. Garfield's speech against the bill on Thursday was the strongest on that side of the question made during the whole course of the debate. It was not as exhaustive as that of Mr. Morton in the Senate, but it was more pointed and more effective. When nominations were made for the second place, the contest in the caucus began. Among those suggested as candidates were Messrs, Hale, Frye, Hoar, Kasson, Townsend, Lapham, and McCrary. Mr. Frye made a short speech nominating Mr. Finle, and succeeded in Setting the caucus into a great state of excitement. Mr. Frye is impetuous, and when heated in debate not judicial in his treatment of political or other op-Ponents. He insisted that the Republican majority of the House should alone be represented on this important commission, that there had been surrender enough already of Republican convictions, principles, and advantages, and above all things the

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1877.

Maine delegation, and others who sympathized with them, had the effect of alienating nearly the entire New-York delegation from the Hale movement. Indeed those who are known as the special friends of Senator Conkling in the delegation declared privately that they would vote for almost any one, no matter how unfit he might be considered, rather than to support anybody from Mr. Blaine's State. Mr. Frye also intimated that Mr. Hoar was not a candidate for the position. But the latter, who made a short speech, did not withdraw his name. He simply deprecated division in the caucus and urged harmony upon all its members. He was unsuccessful in his attempt to pour oil upon the troubled waters, however, and several ballots were taken without an election being made, and the contest grew in intensity and bitterness. Mr. Hale and Mr. said that Mr. Black, Lyman Trumbull, and McCrary finally became the leaders on opposite Matthew Carpenter are among the Democratic sides of this controversy. On the first ballot Mr. Hale had 32 votes; Mr. Hale 10. On the next two ballots Mr. Frye had 39 votes and Mr. Hoar 40, 41 being necessary to elect. On the last ballot Mr.

Hoar received 43 votes. The exhibition of hard feeling in this caucus is much regretted by the moderate Republicans in both branches of Congress. One of the extreme opponents of the bill remarked who favored the bill should have been read out of the party long ago. suggested that the party was more in need of votes than of the ostracism of its members. It has been long since such an excifing caucus has been held by the House Republicans. A considerable number of the Republicans withdrew before the final result was known, having given marked expression to their displeasure at the temper manifested by the opponents of the bill. Among those who showed most feeling in the controversy were several of the New-England Republicans and Mr. Hurlbut and Mr. Fort of Illinois. The argument of those who favored the bill in support of the election of Mr. Hoar was that it was absolutely necessary, in order to fulfill the spirit of the compromise, that one at least of the commission should be friendly to the bill and believe in its constitutionality. This idea finally pre-vailed, and during the day the bitterness which had been engendered partially passed away, and the party speedily became a unit on questions which arose in the House during the afternoon.

HOW THE BILL WAS PASSED.

OBJECTS OF INVESTIGATIONS AND THE JOINT COM-MITTEE-CONKLING AND EDMUNDS-THEIR WORK AMONG SENATORS-REASONS FOR VOTING TO

PASS THE BILL, PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Jan. 27 .- To many Republicans throughout the country the passage of the Compromise bill must seem something of a mystery. That the hostility of the leading party papers and the opposition of such powerful party leaders as Blaine, Morton, and Sherman in the Senate, and Garfield, Hale, and others in the House, should have availed nothing, no doubt appears to them inexplicable. According to most of the Republican journals and to the representative Republicans in Congress who spoke against the bill, there was every reason why the party should reject the scheme, and yet it carried a majority of Republican votes with it. There were, then, some causes, the reader will conclude, to bring about the result not apparent to observers of the course of affairs outside of Washington. When the surface current of the ocean runs in one way and yet it is evident that the mass of water is moving in the contrary direction, a person concludes that there is a strong undertow. So it was in the case of the compromise movement-the undertow was irresistible. A look below the surface will perhaps reveal the impulses that set it in motion.

When the session began the general idea among Republican members was to hold fast to the 185 Hayes votes in the hands of the President of the Senate and insist upon his right to count them. At the same time, out of deference to public opinion, which was not yet clear as to the right or wrong of the Returning Board operations in Louisiana and Florida, it was thought prudent to encourage investigations, and to hold out to the Democrats an olive branch in the way of a joint conference committee. The investigating committees were apdown to the sober, honest, independent sentiments of the people, those who have a real interest in the put the conference on its legs. Nobody expected that the investigations would strengthen the position of either party, and the shrewd managing politicians among the Republicans had neither belief nor desire that any mode of settlement should be agreed upon by the joint committee. They relied on their friends upon the committee, however, to put the Democrats in the wrong by exhibiting them to the country in the attitude of stubbornly refusing to accede to any arrangement that would not insure the counting in of Tilden.

In the mean time the House Democrats took the ground I predicted last November that they would take: they insisted on the right of the House to an equal power over the count, and announced that any attempt to deprive it of this power would be met by the election of Tilden by that body and his inauguration under the protection of a Democratic mob. This was a direct menace, if not of civil war, at least of sowing a plentiful crop of the dragon's teeth of discord. Had the Republicans presented a solid front to their opponents they might have laughed at this threat. The whole controversy would no doubt have ended in a legal contest on a writ of quo warranto brought in the courts by Tilden against Hayes. But it soon became only too evident that the Republicans in the Senate were divided. The Democrats were quick to perceive the breach in their adversaries' ranks. In the House they became more bumptious and threatening; but in the Senate they were mild and conciliatory, disclaiming responsibility for the actions of their hotheaded friends in the other wing, and professing a strong desire for an amicable adjustment of the If Thurman, Bayard, Randolph and Wallace had been as combative as Knott, Tucker, Wood, Watterson, and the great body of the House Democrats, the breach would have closed up.

Instead of this, it widened. Soon after the holidays it became evident that the Republican Senators could not be held together on the constitutional power of the President of the Senate to make the count. Mr. Conkling headed a faction which firmly refused to accept this doctrine. They neither be lieved it constitutional nor expedient in a party sense. If insisted on, they were confident that it could not be carried through. Before this faction had fully discovered its strength Mr. Conkling was put upon the joint committee in place of Mr. Logan, in the hope that, after obtaining this recognition, he would stand up for the interests of his party. But votes for Presidential electors to be canvassed by he saw those interests from a different point of view from that held by Morton and his followers. He believed that to count Hayes in by a method of doubtful constitutionality would ruin the party if it did not produce civil strife. All attempts to persnade and to intimidate him were equally vain. Not only did he stick to his opinions, but he set about proselyting others to them. He used to spend hours in the cloak-rooms urging his ideas with all his power of argument upon wavering Senators. The Republican majority in the Senate is 17.

Eight men following Mr. Conkling's lead would have broken it down. Mr. Edmunds was known to share his views on the main question, and as the recognized constitutional lawyer of the body, he would not that he questioned the party loyalty of Mr. Willard of Michigan. This declaration was as impolitic as it was unfair. Many of the opponents of the compromise went into the caucus convinced that the Republicans who favored the bill should be read out of the party, and this feeling was openly manifested during and after Mr. Frye's speech. Before the caucus adjourned, however, it was proved that this care to the more prudent Republicans did not agree with them. They came to the conclusion that a compromise was a necessity of the situation. They were far from thinking with Mr. Morton that Hayes the conclusion and the motives that impelled them may be questioned.

Share his views on the main question, and as the recognized constitutional lawyer of the body, he would not be would electors whose titles to office rested on this fraud be the legal electors of the State! Can any superstructore rest on a foundation of fraud?

I have attempted to show in this letter how wide that when it came to the final tug of a contest with the House their two great rivals would be left alone. States it do not believe that under any circumstances the commission will push its investigations behind not be surprised if it made the proceedings of those boards the subjects of inquiry. The judgments of the subjects of i share his views on the main question, and as the

Frye's speech and the subsequent tenacity of the had a "sure thing" if the day for the count arrived without any agreement between the two houses. On the contrary, they felt that his chances would be better with an arbitration by a fair tribunal, where the legal questions involved could be judicially determined. There were in the end a good many Republicans who voted against the bill, but who nevertheless shared this conviction. They wanted the compromise to carry, but shifted the responsibility to the shoulders of braver men, so that if the scheme should not work out favorably to Hayes they could say that they never favored it.

> JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSION. BOUNDLESS FIELD OF INQUIRY IF THEY GO BE-HIND THE RETURNING BOARDS-THEY PROBABLY WILL NOT - THE BOARDS THEMSELVES TO BE CONSIDERED.

> FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The passage of the Compromise Electoral bill and its certain signature by the President take it out of the realm of discussion. It is now virtually, and will be finally on Monday, a law equally binding upon those who supported it and those who opposed it, and differences of opinion as to its constitutionality and expediency have already given place to conjectures in regard to its operation. The members of the tripartite commission not named in the act are to be chosen next Tuesday, and the counting of the electoral votes is to begin in the hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday afternoon. In the midst of the excitement of preparation, the caucuses and private conferences, the negotiations for the assistance of counsel to present the case of either party, and the preparation of evidence to be submitted, it is interesting to pause and to consider what some of the questions will be that will necessarily arise when all these matters have been arranged and the commission begins its work.

As the certificates from the States are opened in alphabetical order, the first to be sent to the commission, under the new law, will be those from Florida. Objection may possibly be made to counting the votes of Alabama and Colorado-to the former on the ground that the election in that State was not a free one, and to the latter because it is assumed by some Democrats that Colorado is not a State in the Union. All objections of this kind will be overruled, probably by the concurrent votes of both houses, certainly by the failure of one to sustain them. They may cause temporary delay; they cannot change the result of the election. When the two certificates from Florida are received by the commission the first question that will ant one to arise during the whole period of the tribunal's existence-will be the limits of its jurisdiction. All jurisdiction possessed by Congress acting as one body or as separate bodies is conferred on this tribunal, but the law does not undertake to define that jurisdiction or even to, declare that it exists at all. This question has been the real bone of contention between the two houses; if it could have been removed, all other controversies might have been settled without a resort to special legislation. On this point there were irreconcilable differences which many of the best men of both parties believed would lead to disastrous controversies if not amicably adjusted in advance. On the interpretation of the Constitution and the laws touching this question which the high commission may adopt hangs also not only its final decision in each case submitted to it, but the very outcome of the election itself.

There are some doctrines connected with this question of jurisdiction even to which I believe fair men in both parties will assent. One of these is that if Congress does possess any constitutional of legal right to take cognizance of any fact or paper from a State except the returns which have been made in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and the act of 1792, that right must only be exercised to an extent necessary for the discovery of the votes of that State cast and returned in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State and the United States. In other words, if Congress has a right to inquire at all in regard to the Presidential election in a State, that inquiry must stop when it is discovered that any paper purporting to be the returns of the election is discovered to be such under the Constitution and laws of established that no such paper exists.

Let me illustrate this by the case of Florida, which will be the first to be submitted to the commission, and in the consideration of which this question of jurisdiction will have to be decided. The question there presented will be which of two sets of returns is legal and valid. One has the certificate of the Governor of the State, the other is signed by another man. If the certificate is the only evidence that is to be considered, the investigation must stop just there. There are many reasons why a majority of the leaders of both parties, opponents as well as advocates of the Compromise bill, believe that the inouiry should go further than this. The Governor may certify to the election of men who were not elected in accordance with the laws of the State. as Gov. Grover did in the case of Cronin in Oregon: nobody believes that a fraud like that ought to go unchallenged. But if the certificate of the Governor is not to be received as conclusive evidence in every case, then the commission must go behind that certificate and admit other evidence.

In the search for that evidence it will first be proper to inquire, whenever there is any reason to doubt, whether the electors to whom the Governor gave the certificates were the men who were chosen in accordance with the constitution and laws of the State. In the case of Florida it will take this form: Were they the men declared elected by the Returning Board, which by the laws of the State is, under certain restrictions, the tribunal created for the determination of the results of elections? If this question is answered in the affirmative it seems to me that there is but one step further that the inquiry can go, and that is to ascertain whether the Returning Board acted within its jurisdiction and whether there is proof that it acted fraudulently. If the first of these questions is answered in the affirmative and the second in the negative, the inquiry will then be closed and the votes must be counted as returned.

But suppose the Returning Board of Florida or of any other State, the returns from which are submitted to the commission, exceeded its invisduction or is proved to have been influenced in its decisions by corrupt motives, would that invalidate those returns? That would be a question for the commission to decide. I believe it would. Let it be assumed, for example, that the laws of Louisiana as they stood at the time of the election required the certain State officers, with the Governor acting as chairman of the board, while the returns for all other State officers are placed within the jurisdiction of the Wells returning board : would a declaration of the result of the Presidential election made by the latter board be valid, or would it give to the men returned any right to act under the law ! I think it is a universally accepted legal maxim that the acts of any tribunal outside of its jurisdiction are null and void. Again, suppose it should be discovered that the Returning Board fraudulently changed the footings of the returns in favor of one candidate or the other, and that these changes reversed the result in the State, would electors whose titles to office rested on this

WASHINGTON.

PAYMENTS-DEMOCRATIC OREGON DISPATCHES-

PUBLIC INTERESTS AND POLITICS. GEN. GRANT SUGGESTS A RESUMPTION OF SPECIE

SENSATION ABOUT THE LOUISIANA ELECTION. Gen. Grant has stated in conversation that specie payments are, in his view, both possible now and expedient. His views are given in THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches. A number of cipher and other Democratic telegrams to and from Oregon were produced on Saturday before the Senate committee investigating the Oregon case. In the House election investigation, the Democrats produced the original return of the parish of Vernon, La., and Mr. Kenner one of the Returning Board, identified it. The return had been altered by changing votes to the Republican side. There is a rumor that the Democrats have possession of other returns. From present appearances, there is no hope of Congress doing much this session besides passing the appropriation

THE TIME FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS. AN INTERVIEW WITH GEN. GRANT-HE CONSIDERS THE PRESENT AS MOST OPPORTUNE FOR RE SUMPTION-HIS SUGGESTIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The President spent ear to-day in conversation with a gentleman who called upon him in regard to the financial condition of the country. He announced his belief that the time has now arrived when an immediate resumption of specie payments is possible. He said that he has observed for some months past a tendency in the financial affairs of the country toward this point, and has watched it closely with a view of suggesting at the proper time measures looking to the accomplishment of the desired result. Referring to some of the more important recent commercial merce show a balance of trade in favor of this country nounting during the last year to \$120,000,000. During the present fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June next in our favor. He timks that after the four years of rest since the panic of 1873 the country has reached a point on sound monetary principles, may again be engaged in with profit. "We have," he said, "in addition to this got over the idea that it is essential to our social life and to our happiness that we should purchase the manufactured articles of other countries when we can produce similar ones of equal merit at home; this is a very iming the return to specie payments easier; our people have learned to limit their wants in great degree productions offered by manufacturers; by pursaing this policy the people during the last past four years have actually been saving money, and this is proved by their purchase of United States securities, and by a general looking about for safe investments." The President be lieves not only that the foreign demand for American productions is likely to increase greatly, but in addition look to the United States for opportunities to invest their money where it can be secured from the chances of as times of uncertainty to our own affairs. This, he ever be a source of pride to the American citizen to know that whatever may be the perplexities surrounding political questions at home, the masses of the people in the Old World, as well as men of learning and financial strength, have an implicit faith in the perpetuity of our institutions, and in the wisdom, intelligence and judgment of our people.

for opportunies of safe investment for their surplus capital; if any evidence of this were necessary it can be found in the official information already received from the European money centers, and also in the flattering manner in which our 412 per cent bonds have been received in Europe; already \$70,000,000 of these bonds have been sold, and the indications are that the remaining \$230,000,000 will be disposed of as rapidly as the bonds can be handled by the Treasury Department and tion of trade in our favor a rapid demand for our scenri ties at low rates of interest, and the productive resources of the country in healthful condition and prepared to embark in new prosperous enterprises, no more timely moment can be selected for the realization of the advantages attending a return to specie payments, and the XLIVth Congress cannot better close its existence than by the enactment of such legislation as will accomplish

resumption of specie payments by some slight modification of the Resumption act of 1875, changing the date when United States notes shall be redeemed in gold from the 1st of January, 1879, to the 1st of March, 1877; be, side this, in order to supply defects in the provisions of the act of 1875, Congress might pass an act granting au thority to the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the redemption of legal tender notes on and after the date fixed for resumption by the accumulation of an adequate amount of gold to redeem the outstanding legal tenders; this can be done by means of the sale of United States bonds. Gen. Grant also suggested that authority be given the Secretary to issue from time to time as he may deem expedient and the State of the national finances may admit, \$100,000,000 of thirty-year four per cent bonds; these bonds thirty-year four per cent bonds; these bonds could be used in funding legal tender notes as presented at the Treasury. The President said that we could now better afford to sell bonds at this rate of interest for gold than to lock up the gold for two years as a reserve upon which to resume specie payments on the first of January, 1879. In reply to the suggestion that this plan might be regarded as one of contraction, the President said that on the other hand it is one of expansion. He believed that new banks would be established to meet the necessities of reviving enterprise and increasing trade. He added that we must either provide for keeping gold at home or it will go abroad, and as its use is now limited at home while the present state of things continues, it naturally seeks an outlet in foreign for keeping good at home while the present state of things continues, it naturally seeks an outlet in foreign markets. The increasing amount of foreign investments in American securities is now bringing gold back into this country. Should the proposed plan be adopted and resumption of specie payments take place at once, gold, instead of going abroad, except in such quantities as is actually demanded to pay balances, would find its way into the banks, and be held as a reserve in which the national bank notes would be redeemed on presentation. It is interred from the conversation of the President and the carnestness with which he stated his views upon the feasibility of immediate resumption that he contemplates atomitting to Converse during the present week a nessage setting forth his views on this subject at length and recommending the necessary legislation.

AN ORIGINAL RETURN OF A LOUISIANA PARISH PRO-DUCED-ERASURES OF THE FIGURES AND CHANGE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TEIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 .- The examination of Kenner, one of the colored members of the Louisiana Returning Board, by the Knott committee yesterday had about it many sensational leatures. After the witness had been placed upon the stand there was produced a paper purporting to be the original statement made by the supervisor of Vernon Parish, this being the return which the Board had canvassed and which was supposed to be now on file in the office of the Secretary of State in New-Orleans. Kenner showed surprise on seeing this paper, and during the whole of his examination evinced

strong evidences of treprdation. Mr. Kenner swore that the paper was the original return, and identified it by an indorsement made upon it during a session of the Returning Board in his own handwriting. His attention was then called to certain crasures and changes of figures in the paper, which he was at first unable to discover, but finally admitted. These changes were of the following character: At one pre cinct the Republican candidates for electors, Governor, and all other State officers received no votes, and the Democratic candidates 97. At another precinct no votes were east for the Republican candidates, but the Democrats received \$1 votes. In each of these cases the votes which were originally credited to the Democrats were transferred to the Republican columns, thus defrom the total Democratic vote in that parish 178 and increasing the Republican vote by a like amount. This change made a difference of 356 in the majority returned for the parish. A comparison of this return with the report of the opening of the supervisor's report from Vernon Parish, submitted by the Shetman committee, shows that these changes were made after the returns were opened in the presence of the prominent citizens from the North who witnessed a portion of the proceedings of

the Returning Board. In other words, while the votes of no precincts were thrown out in Vernon Parish, the

Democratic vote in that parish, as reported by the Returning Board, is 178 less than it appeared to be when the supervisors' returns were opened in the presence of the Sherman and Palmer committees, while the Repub-lican vote has also been increased by a like amount.

The production of this paper and the discovery of these changes have caused great excitement, especially among the Louislana Republicans. The question has arisen, How did this paper come into the hands of the Democrate! Two theories are advanced. One is that it has been surreptitiously obtained from the office of the Secretary of State in New-Orleans, and the other is that a forged paper has been placed among the papers of the Resursing Board, filed in the office of the Secretary of State in stead of the official returns which were convassed by the board. Many rumors are allown in Washington to-night, some of which seem to be well authenticated. One is that the Democrate have the original official returns from several other parishes of Louisiana in which similar changes and erasures appear, and that they expect to prove within the next two days that the Returning Board not only changed the returns which they received from the supervisors, but that instead of filing those returns in all instances in the office of the Secretary of State, they have filed other papers in their place. It is also reported that the Democratic expect to show that these changes have increased the Republican vote of the State and diminished the Democratic vote sufficiently to elect Packard and three Republican electors who were actually defeated, even after the vote of every poil which was challenged had been rejected. How did this paper come into the hands of the Democrats

OREGON TELEGRAMS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CIPHER AND OTHER CORRESPONDENCE - "GOBBLE'S" MESSAGE TO TILDEN-REVELATIONS BY BUSH, THE BANKER.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, Jan. 28 .- A great deal of testimony in regard to the Oregon election was taken by the Sub-Committee of the Senate on Privileges and Elections yesterday. A great many telegrams were produced also. Mr. A. Bush of Ladd & Bush, bankers at

Salem, Oregon, testified:

I presume I seat the following dispatch to C. E. Tilton of Ne. 115 Liberty-st., New-York, on the 2d day of last December; "Sabre came can myriad be had for subject matter needed?" It had reference to fees to pay the lawyers who argued before Gov. Grover; the word "myrlad" probably "eans \$10,000; I received the following reply to the ab ve dispatch: "No funds to be had?" Mr. Befinger told me that he wanted \$3,000 for lawyers' fees. On the 6th of December the London and San Francisco Bank advised witness's firm that \$7,200 or \$7,300 had been deposited with them, payable to the order of my firm; I do not know for what purpose the money was placed at the disposal of our firm, but I understood from Mr. Bellinger that funds were to be raised for use in the electoral contest. I was at the Capatol building at Salem at about noon on the 6th of December, and saw Mr. Bellinger and State Treasurer Brown there. I went-to the Capitol on private business. I received the following dispatch from A. E. & C. E. Tilton of New-York, on the 25th of November last: "Use all means to prevent certificate. Very impertant." I understood the dispatch to reige to Waste, but Tilton told me afterward that it referred to Gronin.

The committee continued the investigation in the Salem, Oregon, testified:

The committee continued the investigation in the evening. Senator Mitchell introduced a large number of dispatches in evidence, a large portion of which were written in cipher and had no signatures. The following are a portion of the dispatches thus offered:

I.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1876.

Hon, Jas. K. Kelly, Portland, Oregon: Upon investigation the legal opinion is that votes east for Federal office-holders as electors are vold, and that the person receiving the next highest number of votes should receive the certificate of appointment. Canvassing officer should act on this rule and the Governor's certificate of appointment be given to the elector accordingly, and the subsequent certificate of the votes of the electors be duly made, specifying how they voted. This will force Congress to go behind the certificates and open the way to go into the minutes in all cases, which is not only right, but will relieve the embarrassment of the situation.

A. S. Hewitt.

II.
New-York, Nov. 10, 1876.
Hon. L. G. Grover, Salem, Gregon: We have private advices that your State is close, and that the official coupt will be required to determine it, and that Republicans are devising fraudulent schemes to defeat us and to decide you into expression as to result. Be careful that

Dr. GEO. L. MILLER, Omaka, Neb.: Yes, go your self. Will write you at Salem. Also telegraph. W. T. P.

W. I. P.

OMAIATRG ..., Nov. 19, 1876.

WM. T. PELTON, No. 15 Gramercy Furk: Will send better man first train, 11:45 a. in. Will telegraph officer.

GEO. L. MILLER.

V. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19, 1876.
W. T. PBLION, 15 Gramercy Fark, N. Y. 2, Cau't wait.
Can reach destination Saturday morning. Will this be in time. Auswer instantly.
VI. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 29, 1876.
W. T. PELTON, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y. : My going out of question. Better man gone with authority to open letters and telegrams.
VII.

letters and telegrams.

WII.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 27, 1876.

W. T. PELTON, No. 15 Gramerey Park, N. Y.; Do whatever our friend asks promptly, on a still-mun Naphraska, which you will hear from.

GEO. L. MILLER.

VIII.

and, New-York, Dec. 7, 1876.

and, Oregon: See that the three
asst reach their destination withmor certifles certificates only to C. C. BELLINGER, Portland, Oregon : Sec the Electoral College as originally constituted, see that supplemental certificates are made afterward showing the college as originally constituted, when the changes, and reasons therefor. See that every point is covered.

s therefor. See that every point is covered.
A. S. HEWITT.
Chairman Democratic National Committee.

Chairman Denactatic Constant State Constant State Constant State Constant C

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1876. Hon. J. K. Kelly, Oregon: Headquarters. Telegraph me my request granted as first asked. Will make trans-fer to-morrow. Will programme be carried out? Answer,

XI. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6, 1876, Gos, GROVER, Salem, Oregon: Accept my congratulations. You have saved the Republic. James D. FAY.

tions. You have saved the Republic. JAMES D. FAX.

PORTLAND, Gregon, Dec. 1, 1876.

Hon. S. J. Thlden, No. 15 Gramprey Park, New-York;

Heed. Scantiness. Cramp.

Hothouse, Exactness. Of.

Hothouse, Exactness. Of.

Services. Highest. Cunning.

Dottish. Of. A. Galvanic. Survivor. By

Accordingly. Respectful. Mercless. Of. Senator.

Inconsequent. Coalesce.

MII.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1876.

I. M. PATRICK, Salem, Organo; Secure your point at all

J. M. PATRICK, Salem, Oregon: Secure your point at all yards. Communicate with me immediately. Davis. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1876.

Hon. J. K. Kelly, Salem, Oregon: Have the Governor look into the legality of glying Watts postmaster certificate. He was clearly ineligible to be voted for.

John G. Thompson.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1877.

Detectives Miller, McDevitt, and McElfresh have ar rested a man named Jacob H. Richardson and recovered a portion of the jeweiry and diamonds stolen at Saratoga a portion of the jewelry and diamonds stolen at Saratoga from a large jewelry firm of New-York City last September, the thieves stealing a trunk containing diamonds, watches, &c., to the amount of \$20,000. McKenzie, the principal, was arrested by these officers in November last, a quantity of the goods recovered, and he was sent to prison. The arrest of Elecardson will probably lead to the recovery of the remainder of the articles stolen. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue does not wish to be understood as recommending an increase of taxa-tion on the capital and deposits of State banks. His re-

tion on the capital and deposits of State banas. His remarks before the committee of the House lately applied to certain bankers in the country who did a large loan business upon funds which they alleged did not come under the designation of capital or deposits, and were, therefore, exempt from taxation by the United States under existing laws.

The convention of the Fifth District B'nat Brith elected the following officers to-day; Aaron Haas of Atsace and the state of the state of

lanta, Ga., President; M. Hutzier of Richmond, Va., First Vice-President; W. H. Strauss of Baltimore, Second Vice-President; A. Goodman, Ireasurer; Dr. S. B. Wolfe, Secretary; A. Fisher of Washington, Sergeant-at-The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is daily in receipt

of letters complaining that the Indians in the North-West need food and clothing; that there is not a supply to give them owing to the appropriations being e hausted. There is no money to buy ammunition to hu game with, and they are generally in a deplorable co-dition. The investigation by the committee on the powers,

privileges and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote is likely to continue for several weeks, as the Sergeant-at-Arms has sent sent special deputies to Ohio and elsewhere for witnesses. This afternoon, while Attorney-General Taft and his

family were driving down Thirteenth-st. their horses took fright and ran away. On turning the corner of F.st. one of the horses fell and a wheel broke, stopping the vehicle. The inmates of the carriage were uninjured. Representative Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia has

seen confined to his bed by severe prostration for several days. His physicians say there is no immediate danger of his death, although the patient is of different opinion. Representative Eijah Ward last night entertained many Democratic members of Congress at his residence. The entertainment was of an exclusively social char-

It is thought that a pardon will certainly issue soon for ex-Supervisor McDonald, now in Jefferson City Penitentiary. It is said his health is sufering.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS. GLADSTONE URGES THE BRITISH PROPLE TO STAND BY THE OPPRESSED CHRISTIANS-HE DE-CLARES THE TREATY OF PARIS ANNULLED-DE-PARTURE OF GEN. IGNATIEFF.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877. Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Taunton to-

Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Taunton today. In the course of his remarks he said:

We ought to mind our own business, and why we should mind the Eistern question is because we have chosen to make it our own question. It was made our business under of counstances which no true-hearted Englishman will disown. I have had within a few days the honor of a letter from Mr. Schuyler, United States Secretary of Legation and Consul-General at Constantinopic, in which he says he is about to make a further report on the trials and executions in, and on the state of Bulgaria. "I think you will find in it," he writes, "abundant confirmation of the remark at whom Scilim Effendi took offense." I quote this because those who wish to full the people of England into ignoble slidaber are fond of saying there has been exagreration, except the exaggeration that the Turks had in them the capacity and the desire for reform. Do not listen to that for a moment. But, as to the black deeds done in Bulgaria, the whole vocabulary of human language is insufficient to pant them as they deserve.

sist the seductive language of these who tell them, now the Conference has met and failed, there is no more to be done. It is the people of England whose actions and re she has so abominably misused. Mr. Gladstone held that, as France and England had destroyed the right to interfere in Turkisa affairs enjoyed by Russia under the treaty of Kainaraji, England could not divest berself of the obligation to put in its place something equivalent or better. He held the vital question to be: Are better. He held the vital question to be: Are
the treaties of 1856 in force or not! He
contended that Turkey had not fulfilled
her obligations, and therefore the treaties were not in
force. The Turkish constitution was worse than imposture, because it committed the Christian minority to
the Mohammedan unjority in the council. Mr. Gladstone concluded by asking the people to disregard selfish
considerations and grapple with the great duty given
them, and leave to those who would coine after them a
lesson and example which would neither be less noble
nor less beneficial to mankind than the noblest of all
lessons which they have received from a long line of ancestors.

cestors.

A Reuter telegram from Teheran says: "In view of England's neutrality Persia is likely to observe a pacific policy toward Turkey unless great pressure is exercised by Russia."

MORE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROPOSED.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 29, 1877. The Independance Belge says the Czar, being asked by Prince Milan of Servia for advice, replied that peace was desirable and should be accepted from whatever quarter it was offered. The Standard's dispatch from Constanti-nople also states that the Porte, in accordance with the friendly advice of France and Austria, has requested Servia and Montenegro to send delegates there to ar-range for peace. It is thought the proposal will be ac-

Cepted.
A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says that
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THE EMBASSADORS HOMEWARD BOUND.
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CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 28, 1877. Gen. Ignatief sailed for the Piraus instead of Odessa on account of stormy weather in the Black Sea. Baron von Werther, the German Embassador, and Count

Von Werdigt, the Contain Embassador, embarked for Triesto on Saturday.

Midhat Pasha has notified to the Turkish representatives abroad that an Imperial Irado has been issued throwing open the military schools to Christians in accordance with the Constitution.

A RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF WAR CALLED,
VIENNA, Jan. 28, 1877.
An important council of war will be held at Kishened
on Tuesday. All the divisional commanders and calefa
of staff will attend it.

FOREIGN NOTES. CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27 .- Gen. Ignatieff,

the Russian Embassador, left here to-day. Paris, Jan. 28 .- M. Max Outrey, the new French Minister to the United States, will leave for Washington this week.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27 .- The Dominion Rifle Association has decided to present a trophy for competition at Wimbledon, which will cost \$750.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.-The new Theatre-Payret was opened last might with Italian opera. The building is a handsome one, but is smaller than the Tacon Theatre.

THE FIRE RECORD.

IN HARTFORD, CONN.-LOSS, \$220,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 28 .- Merriman's block on Ford-st., in which were located the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, Seidler & May, furniture manufacturers, and Geo. D. Bartlett, clothier, was totally burned this morning between 5 and 7 o'clock. The loss is \$220,000, and the insurance \$144,250. The loss of the oton Company was \$120,000, and the insurance \$5,000 and \$2,500 each. Seidler & May's loss is \$30,000, and insurance \$24,250, in twelve companies, including the Atlantic of New-York, \$2,000; the Liverpool, London and Globe, \$2,000; Lancashire, \$2,250; Merchants don and Globe, \$2,000; Lancashire, \$2,250; Merchants' of Newark, \$3,000; Home of Newark, \$2,500; Ætaa of Hartford, \$2,500; The loss on the block, which is owned by J. Merciman, is \$45,000, and the insurance \$30,000, including the Imperial and Northern, \$10,000 cach; the Phonix of Hartford, \$5,000; Howard of New-York, \$2,500; North America of Philadelphia, \$5,000; Frank Fin of Philadelphia, \$2,500; German American of New-York, \$2,500. George D. Bartlett's loss is \$30,000, and insurance \$5,000 cach in the Royal of Liverpool, Connecticut, Hartford, and National of Hartford, and Continental of New-York. The fire was undoubtedly of incendence of the New-York.

THE INDIANAPOLIS OPERA HOUSE BURNED. Indianapolis, Jan. 28 .- About 10 o'clock last night a tire broke out in the Academy of Music, at the corner of Illinois and Ohio-sts., in this city, destroy ing the entire building, together with H. F. Lee's tea store, Smith & Potts's grocery, J. A. Lyon's stove store, Joseph Panesett's confectionery, and Held's liquor saloon. Fortunately there was no entertainment in the Academy of Music. The loss will probably not exceed Academy of Music. The loss will probably not exceed from \$100,000 to \$125,000. The building was insured for \$50,000. Smith & Potts', grocers, loss is about \$4,500, insurance \$2,000; J. H. Lyons', stoys, stock was partially destroyed; valued at \$3,500 and insured for \$2,500; C. Held's, liquor saloon, loss is \$1,000; no insurance; H. H. Lee's loss is \$10,000, covered by insurance; Dictson & Losey's, lessees of theater, loss is \$3,000, no insurance.

THE ELLENVILLE GLASS WORKS BURNED.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 28 .- The packing use of the Ellenville Glass Works, together with its contents and other property, was desiroyed by an in property, which was in the hands of the assignees of property, which was in the hands of the assignces of Jacob Hermance, was \$5,000 on the building and \$4,000 on goods. The caual dock was damaged to the extent of \$500. George Young, who had goods stored in the building, loses \$5,000; H. K. Thurber of New-York likewise loses \$500, and Z. H. Gale and George H. Smith on wood and railroad ties burned, lose \$1,000. The only lissurance is on goods to the amount of \$2,500, which is in favor of the assignces of the glass works. The fire is supposed to have been set by some dissatisfied employs. Jacob Hermance, the failing merchant, returned to Eilenville on Thursday night by invitation of his creditors.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH. ST. OCTAVE, Quebec, Jan. 28 .- A house occupied by P. Dube, a farmer, at St. Flavie, was burned on Friday night. Three children perished in the flames.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. LANCASTER, N. H., Jan. 28.—Geo, Richey was run

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.-J. W. Stockton, chief clerk

Whipps, has died.

CHATHAM, Ont., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Bentley was burned to death here on Friday night and her husband badly burned by the upsetting of a cod-ol lamp.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 28.—Col. Wm. B. Coan sommitted suicede by taking landaroum this morning. He

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 28.-James Brady, a

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 28.—At the Franklin, N. J., zine mines on Francy, by the loosening of a pile of frozen ore James May and John Cumaingham were seriously injured. Philabelphita. Jan. 28.—In the case of Morris Springfield, charged with the marder of his saster Alice in a St. Mary st. home of his repute, the jury returned a verdict of nursier in the second degree.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 28.—Wm. R. Messic, Demo-cratic Sh riff-elect for Avoyelles Parish, was shot and killed by Policeman McMahon, who claimagheat he only fired to trigited and not injure the deceased.

Middle and not injure the occasion.

Middle Fown, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Burglers at Goshen
in Friday night robbed Corp.in & Merriam's hardware store of
8300 worth of goods, and escaped with a valuable horse and
delgh stolen from co. F. M. Cummins.

cherenne, Jan. 28.—A shooting affray occurred on Friday night at North Platte between two salcon-keepers, J. H. Price and David Perry. Four pistel shots were fire a Price was severely wounded in the leg above the kee, and Perry was shot through the left breast and in the head, and will probably dis.